

Twenty

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

UNION LEAGUE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 11, 1882.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRESS OF HENRY B. ASHMEAD,
1102 AND 1104 SANSOM STREET.
1882.



TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE


UNION LEAGUE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 11, 1882.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRESS OF HENRY B. ASHMEAD,
1102 AND 1104 SANSON STREET.
1882.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries

OFFICERS

Elected December 11, 1882.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE H. BOKER.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

EDWIN N. BENSON,
WILLIAM C. HOUSTON,

SAMUEL C. PERKINS,
EDWIN H. FITLER.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
CHARLES H. CRAMP,
STRICKLAND KNEASS,
JOHN L. LAWSON,
SAMUEL B. HUEY,
L. F. BARRY,

WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM H. HURLEY,
HENRY LEWIS,
THOMAS DOLAN,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM,
ROBERT S. DAVIS,

JOEL J. BAILY.

TREASURER.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN.

SECRETARY.

SAMUEL B. HUEY.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

EDWIN H. FITLER, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. HURLEY,

CHARLES H. CRAMP,

WINTHROP SMITH,

ROBERT S. DAVIS.

GUEST COMMITTEE.

EDWIN N. BENSON, *Chairman.*

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,

JOHN L. LAWSON,

STRICKLAND KNEASS,

SAMUEL B. HUEY.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, *Chairman.*

SILAS W. PETTIT,

EDWARD C. KNIGHT,

THOMAS DOLAN,

JOEL J. BAILY.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS, *Chairman.*

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,

HENRY LEWIS,

L. F. BARRY,

THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

R. DALE BENSON, *Chairman.*

JOSEPH MOORE, JR., *Secretary.*

WALTER G. WILSON,

WINFIELD S. RUSSELL,

ALBERT D. FELL,

GEORGE W. REXSAMER,

SAMUEL BELL,

RICHARD A. LEWIS,

HARRY ROGERS,

CHARLES K. IDE,

J. B. AGNEW,

THOMAS COCHRAN,

GEORGE W. WHARTON.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
UNION LEAGUE.

THE Directors are the trustees of the property of the League, and in presenting to you to-night the twentieth annual report of their administration of this trust they congratulate themselves and you upon the favorable exhibit which they are able to make.

The house is in thorough order, and the House Committee is entitled to special commendation for its patient and persistent labors. Few men who have not served upon such a committee appreciate the labor which such service involves, especially in the case of the League, whose spacious rooms and unrivalled equipment need constant supervision and care, that their value may be preserved and their usefulness continued.

Notwithstanding the expenditures which have been made during the year, the Committee has been judicious in its financial matters, and the Treasurer is able to re-

port that all expenses have been met and that there is a balance in the treasury of \$1507 67.

It is estimated that for some years at least \$50,000 will cover our yearly outlay, and the Board has again fixed the annual tax at \$40. The reports of the Treasurer and Auditors are herewith presented.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| The total receipts for the past year were | \$82,306 45 |
| Expenditures, | 80,798 78 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance, | \$1,507 67 |

The only indebtedness of the League is the \$75,000 five per cent. mortgage on the building and ground, and the condition of the club is such that the Board feels authorized in recommending that hereafter all entrance fees shall be set aside as a sinking fund for the payment of that encumbrance. It is confidently expected that the annual dues of members will meet all current expenses.

The membership is steadily increasing, while the vigilance and care of the Committee on Membership have not been relaxed. Too much praise cannot be accorded to that Committee for the manner in which it has discharged its responsible duties, without thought of the annoyance to its members which its faithful action frequently occasions.

The number of active members on the roll at the date of the last report was 978. The number now is 1081, showing a gain of 103. Since December 1, 1881, 24

resignations have been presented and accepted, 16 members have died, and 7 have been suspended for non-payment of dues. The correspondents on the roll number 107, 35 of whom were added during the year, and 2 members have had, upon application, their annual tax reduced one-half, under Rule 21, during temporary absence from the city.

As a matter of interest the following table, showing the active membership of the League, from 1863 to 1882, is submitted:—

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1863, 968 | 1873, 1861 |
| 1864, 1129 | 1874, 1666 |
| 1865, 1760 | 1875, 1558 |
| 1866, 1970 | 1876, 1434 |
| 1867, 1805 | 1877, 1181 |
| 1868, 1765 | 1878, 874 |
| 1869, 1858 | 1879, 851 |
| 1870, 1746 | 1880, 938 |
| 1871, 1740 | 1881, 978 |
| 1872, 1800 | 1882, 1081 |

The present limit to our membership is fixed by the By-laws at two thousand. This limitation is practically inoperative, and the subject of its reduction is one worthy of consideration. Membership in the League is already considered most valuable, and if it were once understood that it was difficult to secure, would undoubtedly be earnestly sought for by most desirable men.

The report of the Library Committee shows that the sum of \$1287 68 has been expended during the year for newspapers, magazines and other periodicals, and that the number of volumes in the library is 4639. It is worthy of note that the number of those who habitually use our upper reading-room and library is steadily increasing. No other club house in the city is so well supplied with current standard literature as is this.

The restaurant has been conducted on the plan adopted some years ago, and which, while not free from criticism, is in the main satisfactory. The Board has been constant in its efforts to keep the restaurant up to the high standard which it has fixed for all the departments of the house, and quick to act, through its Committees, on all well-considered suggestions.

The prominent public feature of the year has been the Bi-centennial celebration. It was altogether suitable and proper that Pennsylvania should recall the memory and deeds of its founder, and turn back its thoughts to the times when, amid difficulties and dangers which would have deterred men of weaker mould, our fathers established this commonwealth and city. Other famous cities have been founded in blood or built as monuments to military conquest. Philadelphia arose amid greetings of peace and good-fellowship as a protest against intolerance in politics and religion, and William Penn stands with the sages, statesmen and philanthropists who have blessed the world. "His

memory is secure in its grand outlines and unsullied purity." The champion and defender of constitutional government and universal liberty of conscience, he has become one of the immortals. His life is a wonderful and inspiring story, which it was well to bring prominently before our citizens. Two centuries have passed since he did his life-work, and we who enjoy the results of his plans for the security of tenures, the division of landed property, and the conservative protection of laws, well made and improved in their growth, would have been false to ourselves had we failed to record the fact of our indebtedness to him. The League gladly joined with the association having the celebration in charge in a reception, given in the League House on the evening of October 27, which emphasized the respect we have for Penn's character and memory. The guests were numerous, and their appreciation of the accommodations which the house afforded was very gratifying. The new assembly-room added greatly to the comfort and convenience of all who were present, and those who contributed to the building of the Annex had their judgment as to the necessity of having such a building fully endorsed.

An Art Association has been formed among the members, which has for its object the adornment of the walls and rooms of the League, by the purchase and gift of works of art. One large oil painting, "Dogs in the Wood," by Edmund de Prätere, has been hung, and

others will be added from time to time until we shall have in our own possession the nucleus at least of a valuable collection. It is to be hoped that the Association will receive the hearty support which it deserves.

A review of the household history of the year is thus a satisfactory one. The organization is free from internal feuds, self-supporting, prosperous and influential. Its future is in its own hands.

It is difficult for the Board to give an expression of opinion relative to the political events of the past year in state and nation which will meet with a hearty response from all the members of the League. Some generalizations on the subject may, however, be safely made.

The elections held throughout the country on November 7 resulted in a whirlwind of victories for the Democratic nominees. One of the revolutions in thought which are characteristic of an educated and free people has taken place. What caused it? and what does it teach?

For a short time after President Garfield's death there was a pause of expectation as to the future. No one knew just what would be the course of the Administration, while every one hoped that the Republican party and the country were in safe and competent hands. In its last report the Board said, "It is as yet too soon to form any just idea of President Arthur's conception

of his duty and his opportunity. He is, however, the Chief Magistrate, and as such we should give him our hearty support in all honest effort. Thus far his official acts show that he is conscientiously and carefully endeavoring to do his duty, and warrant us in feeling that the interests of our country are in strong and clean hands." What view is now taken of the President's course depends upon the ideas of the individual delivering his judgment on the subject, but all will admit that his action is necessarily involved in a discussion of the subject in hand.

No one can deny, in the face of the elections just held, that the Republican party in many of the states, and notably in Pennsylvania and New York, is disorganized to an extent never before known in its history. Two years ago we were united, earnest, triumphant. We had elected our President and obtained control of Congress, and the outlook for the growth and practical working of the principles in which we believe was more than hopeful. Business men who recalled the Act of 1868, declaring that the debt should be paid in coin, the Act of 1870, declaring that the debt should be funded in low-bearing interest bonds, and the Act of 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payments, and who knew that the fabric of our commercial prosperity rested on these Acts, were sanguine and expectant as they realized that legislation was in the hands of the men who passed them. Every one who had

aught to do with monetary matters, and who knew that the charters of nearly all of our National Banks would shortly expire, rested content in the belief that the party which had devised such an unrivalled circulating system of bank-notes was in a position to provide for its continuance. Our manufacturers and laborers, who knew from experience the meaning and the advantages of a tariff, settled into the pursuit of business with a contentment gratifying to every one who had the best interests of the country at heart. Profound peace rested upon all, while hope lit up the skies of the future.

The contrast between that time and this is too obvious to need recital. To-day we have disaffection, indifference, apathy and open revolt, followed by defeat, by the loss of fruits which we supposed had been safely gathered, and by grave misgivings as to business and the national policy. It would not be manly or useful to disguise the truth. The part of wisdom is to look the facts calmly in the face, trace the discontent to its source, if that be practicable, read the lessons spread before us, and be ready for the new political conditions which are upon us.

Long-continued ascendancy of any political party inevitably produces two results—one the growth and exercise of arbitrary power in the hands of ambitious leaders, and the other the addition by a natural law of attraction of a body of camp-followers who, ignorant

of the history and principles of the party, are clamorous for the prizes which it is in a position to dispense.

Every party must have leaders; but when leaders become despotic and order men to "go," instead of inviting them to "come," freemen chafe, and, though long-suffering and patient, do in time revolt. Their remedy is found in the ballot-box, and their power when aroused is omnipotent within its sphere. There is hope for a country when party lines will not bind a people to what they deem an infringement of their liberties.

Rightfully or wrongfully a portion of the Republican party felt in 1880 that many of its leaders had become dictators, and in the nomination and election of Mr. Garfield it administered such a rebuke to them as seemed calculated to be productive of good. After his death the rebuke was apparently forgotten, and the people have been emphasizing their wishes for relief.

Many earnest Republicans saw the coming storm, and, at Harrisburg and other conventions, pleaded for conciliation, conference, adjustments and unity, but in vain. Is it a mistake to say that a more patient consideration of these pleas would have been the part of wise men?

Confessedly, the results of the November elections were not brought about by the votes of the Democracy. The last National Convention of the Republican party solemnly declared that "under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent

to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that this distinction be respected, and that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office ;” and more than one platform has spoken of the danger of having the government of a free people engaged in the contests of the political parties into which it is divided. It is evident that the oft-repeated allegations this year that the public service was used to further the ends not only of the dominant party, but of particular individuals ; that the public offices were being freely distributed as a compensation for services to party leaders, to be retained only so long as such service was effectually rendered, and that the Administration was using its power to overrule the will of the people in the state nominating conventions, had no small influence in keeping Republicans from the polls and securing the results we deplore.

When the President took his seat he was understood to pledge himself to carry forward the policy of his predecessor, which had met with such hearty approval from the people. This included refraining from using the power of his office for the advantage of a faction, and being the representative of no less than the whole of his own party while acting for the interest of the entire nation. That the people do not feel that he has fairly redeemed that pledge—however he may have

sought to do it—can hardly be questioned. We certainly have no desire to pass censure on the President. On the contrary, we feel that his manly and determined course in proving his fidelity to cherished doctrines of the Republican party and standing out against a misguided majority of both houses of Congress in his vetoes of the Chinese Exclusion bill and of the River and Harbor bill are deserving of high credit, and that his personal integrity and patriotic purposes are not to be called in question. We simply state the fact that the people at large seem to have differed from him in judgment as to the proper uses of patronage and kindred matters, and to have regarded the recent elections as an appropriate opportunity for expressing their disapproval of his views.

Former great party reverses had a plausible plea in financial depression and business stagnation, which caused a cry for a change in administration as a condition precedent to a change in material prosperity; but 1882 stands alone as the year in which, amid plenty and freedom from care, a strong party has been hurled from power, has lost control of Congress, and has had its Gubernatorial chairs filled with occupants of a different political faith—not by its enemies, but by the apathy or active opposition of its own members. It is idle to talk of local causes, of temperance questions or labor movements. These might explain Ohio and Pennsylvania, but what of New Jersey, Michigan,

New York, California and New England? There must be a great underlying reason, and as readers of events we discover this reason in an uprising of the people against abuses of party power, as seen—or as supposed to be seen, whichever we may count it—in overlavish expenditures of public moneys, in dictated nominations, in the use of political position for personal or factional ends, and in the improper levy of assessments to elect party nominees. To these might be added the failure of Congress to relieve the country from internal revenue taxes. The protest is not against the party, but against some of its actions; not against principles, but against methods.

Thus the facts come home to us. What then? Is a party, possessed of such assets as a glorious record of the past and the sterling principles of which it is the only custodian in the present, to pass into the hands of a receiver? Shall stockholders in a powerful corporation refuse to correct a policy which has proved to be mistaken? Are men to desert the organization because some of its members have disgraced it or some of its leaders have acted unwisely? Shall soldiers abandon their colors because a battle has been lost through the treachery of sentinels or the incapacity or negligence of officers in command? These questions furnish their own answer. If leaders have proved failures, they must be pushed aside; if mistakes have been made, they must be candidly acknowledged

and promptly rectified; if methods have been condemned, they must be abandoned. The principles of our party remain, and they are worth living and dying for.

The Republican party lives, and must live, not merely because of what it has already done or of the glories of its past, though by these it is fairly entitled to the gratitude and confidence of the country, but also for other and better reasons. It must live and direct the government because it is a party of ideas and principles; because it has been educated by experience to a proper sense of the responsibilities of power; because it is near the hearts of the people, and can listen appreciatively to popular reproof. It must live because the citizens of this fair land have the alternative of trusting it or of giving over the reins of government to a party which is yet tainted, at least in its Southern membership, with the ideas which led to the civil war, and which has never yet obtained control without producing disturbance and often disaster; and this alternative they are not ready to accept.

The people are chastising the party, as they have done more than once before; but, purified by trial, rid of wrong-headed leaders and pilfering followers, carrying aloft its standards of enlightened progress and true political science, the Republican party can again number its old supporters in its ranks, the lost positions will be retaken, and the campaign of 1884 will be an evidence

of renewed vitality and strength in the party of Lincoln and Garfield. Let Congress as it is now assembled respond to the popular demands. Let it devote itself to the discussion and passage of suitable acts for the revision of the tariff, the abolition of oppressive taxation and the regulation of the mode in which the public moneys shall be expended. Let it formulate conservative civil-service methods, and assert the position that its members are sent to Washington to perform public service, and not simply to seek for and obtain offices for their constituents. Let the President remember that he is the head of a great party in its entirety and the Chief Magistrate of a nation. We firmly believe that the Republican party has character enough to correct its mistakes, and that, through statesmanlike conduct on the part of our Senators and Representatives, through intolerance of such leadership as we have had, through the re-adoption of high standards of thought and action, through patient correction of the wrongs which have crept into our party policy, and through an honest recognition of the demands of an aroused and enlightened membership, the Republican party can again command, and will again receive, public confidence.

The League has in times past spoken in clarion tones for the true and the right. Again it has its opportunity, and with its unrivalled facilities for reaching the popular heart and mind it has but to meet the requirements of the hour, and, through its members, sound the note

which shall lead not only Pennsylvania, but the Union, to the highest type of Republican thought and to the victories which are always accorded in this land to the honest effort to make that thought the controlling principle of party life.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL B. HUEY,

Secretary.

DECEMBER 1, 1882.

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

LEDGER BALANCES.

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--|--------------|
| Real Estate, Broad and Sansom Streets, . . . | \$225,781 90 | Stock, | \$194,251 94 |
| Household Effects, | 36,809 47 | Bonds Payable, | 75,000 00 |
| Deposit for Permanent Insurance, | 2,412 65 | Publication Fund (of which \$2000 invested), . | 2,392 55 |
| Investments, account of Union League, | 5,000 00 | Memorial Window, | 1,000 00 |
| “ “ Publication Fund, | 2,000 00 | Frescoing Annex, from Annex Committee, . . | 867 20 |
| Cash, | 1,507 67 | | |
| | \$273,511 69 | | \$273,511 69 |

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,

Treasurer.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 1, 1882.*

To the Union League of Philadelphia :

GENTLEMEN :—The undersigned Auditors, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, beg leave to report that they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer to the 1st instant, compared them with the vouchers, and found them to be correct. They present in the aggregate the following figures :

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Cash on hand December 1, 1881, | | \$9,535 83 |
| Annual tax from 1045 members, 1882, | | |
| @ \$40, | \$41,800 00 | |
| Half annual tax from 22 members, 1882, | | |
| @ \$20, | 440 00 | |
| Annual tax from 27 non-residents, 1882, | | |
| @ \$20, | 540 00 | |
| Annual tax from 86 correspondents, 1882, | | |
| @ \$20, | 1,720 00 | |
| Entrance fee from 119 members, @ \$50, | 5,950 00 | |
| Annual tax from 2 members, 1881, @ \$40, | 80 00 | |
| Annual tax from 15 correspondents, 1881, | | |
| @ \$20, | 300 00 | |
| Half annual tax from 1 member, 1881, | | |
| @ \$20, | 20 00 | |
| Annual tax from 2 members, 1873, @ \$35, | 70 00 | |
| Annual tax from 1 correspondent, 1880, | | |
| @ \$20, | 20 00 | |
| Annual tax from 17 members, 1883, @ | | |
| \$40, | 680 00 | |
| Annual tax from 1 non-resident, 1883, @ | | |
| \$20, | 20 00 | |
| Annual tax from 8 correspondents, 1883, | | |
| @ \$20, | 160 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 51,800 00 |
| Received from Billiards, | | 2,378 82 |
| Received from Bowling, | | 417 10 |
| Received from Temporary Loans, | | 15,250 00 |
| Received from Rent of Private Dining- | | |
| rooms and Annex, | | 223 50 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$79,605 25 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Amount forward, | \$79,605 25 |
| Received from Interest, | 540 00 |
| Received for account of Publication Fund, Interest, | 200 00 |
| Received from Expenses, | 594 00 |
| Received from Annex Committee for Fres- coing Annex, | 867 20 |
| Received from Edwin N. Benson (second donation) for Memorial Window, | 500 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$82,306 45 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Temporary Loans, | \$5,250 00 | |
| Interest on Union League Bonds, | 3,750 00 | |
| Library Committee, | 1,287 68 | |
| Taxes and Water Rent, | 2,609 27 | |
| Temporary Insurance, | 81 66 | |
| Deposit for Permanent Insurance of Annex, Household Effects, | 605 00 | |
| Repairs to Household Effects, | 4,553 49 | |
| Repairs to League House, | 11,329 60 | |
| Repairs to League House, | 16,417 43 | |
| Billiards, Repairs, Wages of Attendant, &c., Bowling, " " " | 528 50 | |
| Billiard Room, Furnishing of, | 404 80 | |
| Bowling Alley, " " " | 5,792 69 | |
| Miscellaneous Expenses, viz., Garden, Uni- forms, Postage, Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Telegraph Indicators, Tel- ephone, Soap, Coat-room boxes, and Re- pairs to Laundry, &c., &c., &c., | 1,260 25 | |
| Fuel, | 4,254 63 | |
| Ice, | 1,884 00 | |
| Gas and Electric Lights, | 1,438 06 | |
| Salaries, Wages, and Board of Employes, | 4,684 22 | |
| Annual Tax returned, paid twice, | 10,494 77 | |
| Entertainments, Monthly Suppers, &c., | 40 00 | |
| Balance of Account of cost of a prepara- tion of a History of the League, | 2,132 73 | |
| | 2,000 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 80,798 78 |
| Balance of Cash on hand, | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,507 67 |

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| RICHARD A. LEWIS, | } <i>Auditors.</i> |
| GEO: W. FARR, JR., | |
| LEE ROY KRAMER, | |

ABSTRACT FROM REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The following is a list of Newspapers, Magazines, and other periodicals now subscribed to:—

ENGLISH.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| All the Year Round. | The Westminster Review. |
| Athenæum. | " British Quarterly Review. |
| The London Illustrated News. | " Edinburgh Review. |
| " " Punch. | " Quarterly Review. |
| " " Weekly Times. | " Fortnightly Review. |
| " " Graphic. | " Contemporary Review. |
| " " Truth. | Cornhill Magazine. |
| Saturday Review. | Macmillan. |
| Pall Mall. | Temple Bar. |
| The Spectator. | Notes and Queries. |
| " Field and Farm. | Chambers' Journal. |
| " Nineteenth Century. | Fraser's Magazine. |
| Revue des Deux Mondes, French. | Blackwood's Magazine. |
| The Illustrated Zeitung, German. | |

AMERICAN.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Harper's Monthly. | Financial and Com. Chronicle. |
| Harper's Weekly. | Atlantic Monthly. |
| Littell's Living Age. | Scribner's Monthly. |
| Appleton's Railroad Guide. | Popular Science Monthly. |
| Lippincott's Magazine. | International Review. |
| Scientific American. | North American Review. |
| Army and Navy Journal. | The Art Journal. |
| Wilkes' Spirit. | Forest and Stream. |
| Puck. | The Nation. |
| The American. | United Service. |

Our Continent.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Germantown Telegraph. | Sunday Dispatch, 4 copies. |
| Railway World. | " Press, 6 copies. |
| Com. List and Price Current. | " Times (McClure's), 5 copies. |
| Sunday Times, 3 copies. | " N. Y. Herald, 2 copies. |
| " Republic, 4 copies. | " " Tribune, 2 copies. |
| " Transcript, 3 copies. | " " Times, 2 copies. |
| " World, 3 copies. | " " Sun. |
| " Mercury, 3 copies. | " " World, 2 copies. |

Weekly Bulletin.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| North American, 4 copies. | Daily Evening News, 2 copies. |
| Public Ledger, 6 copies. | New York Herald, 4 copies. |
| Record, 5 copies. | " Tribune, 4 copies. |
| Inquirer, 3 copies. | " Times, 4 copies. |
| The Times, 8 copies. | " World, 2 copies. |
| " Press, 6 copies. | " Graphic, 2 copies. |
| Evening Telegraph, 17 copies—3 | " Sun, 1 copy. |
| 2d edition, 14 6th edition. | Boston Daily Advertiser, 1 copy. |
| Evening Bulletin, 13 copies—3 2d | The Commercial Bulletin (Boston). |
| edition, 10 5th edition. | |

W. C. HOUSTON, *Chairman.*

